

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

VOLUME XXII.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1809.

[NUMBER 1250.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY THOMAS SMITH,
AT DANIEL BRADFORD'S OLD STAND.

CONDITIONS.—Two DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance; or THREE DOLLARS to be paid at the expiration of the year.

All letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid otherwise they will not be attended to.

JOSEPH HAMILTON DAVEISS, Attorney,
will reform his practice.—He resides in Lexington. All letters to him must be postpaid.
Feb'y. 15th. 1809.

Charles Humphreys
PRACTICES Law in the Fayette and Jessamine courts.
May, 1809.

COW POX.
Dr. E. WARFIELD is happy in being able to inform the citizens of Lexington, that he has now the Genuine Cow Pox Matter, taken from the arms of those inoculated here; and will inoculate at his own house, from them that have it in its proper state, or at the houses of any of those who may desire it, in town or country.
June 10th, 1809.

CASH given for HEMP, by
Fisher & Sutton.
Who wish to hire 16 Negro Boys, from 12 to 16 years old, for a term of years.
tf Lexington, 3d Feb. 1808.

Wanted to contract for one thousand bushels
Stone Coals,
delivered at this place.—Apply to
Cutbert Banks.
Lexington Nov. 28 1808.

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Garrett and Mills,
HAVE received, and are now opening in the store house of Maj. Alexander Parker, opposite the court house, a large assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
which they are disposed to sell on reasonable terms. Cash given for HEMP.
Lexington, February, 1809.

Stolen
ON the night of the 12th instant, from my pasture lot, within the bounds of the town of Lexington, a bay HORSE, about fifteen and a half hands high, six years old, nicked and bobbed, no marks recollected. Ample compensation will be made to those who will bring him to
James B. January.
June 20th, 1809.

BLUE DYING
Next door to Patterson Bain's Hat Manufactory, on Main Street.
Hugh Crawford
For CASH I will sell COSSACK
BOOTS at Six Dollars a pair.
H. C.
Lexington, April 29, 1809.

A likely young Negro Woman for Sale.
SHE is an excellent House Servant. Enquire of the Pri ter.
Lexington, August 19. 1809.

Doctor James Overton
WILL practice PHYSIC in Lexington and its neighborhood; he keeps his shop on Main street, nearly opposite the court house; where he is as for sale an extensive stock of
GENUINE MEDICINES;
together with a complete assortment of SURGEON'S INSTRUMENTS, made after the latest and most approved models.

For Sale
THE PLACE whereon I now live, of 205 acres, on David's fork of Elkhorn, in Fayette county; fine water and well improved. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.
John Rogers

Notice.
I INTEND starting to Baltimore on the 20th of October next. Any person wishing any business transacted in that city, can have it done on the most moderate terms, and to their satisfaction. Sufficient security will be given to those gentlemen who may choose to employ me.
N. B. I shall return by the way of Pittsburgh down the river, some time in December next.
NUGENT GARDINER.

REMOVAL.
YEISER'S CURRYING SHOP is removed to his New Brick House on the corner where the old Court House formerly stood, opposite Archibald Logan's, on Main street, and Patterson Bain's on Main Cross street.
Lexington Sept. 19. 1809

Taken up by George Bishop, living in Fleming county, on Poplar run, a brown Mare, supposed to be seven years old last spring, about 14 hands high, with white spots on each side of her back and on each shoulder, and badly crippled in her left fore foot and leg; appraised to five dollars.
William G. Lowrey, j. p. f. c.

Notice.
IN pursuance of a decree of the Fayette circuit court, in a suit in chancery depending and undetermined in the said court, wherein Mary Usher, administratrix of Thomas Usher, deceased, is complainant, and James Hughes defendant—we will expose to sale part of a Lot, the property of said Hughes, on Main street, in the town of Lexington, mortgaged to the said Mary Usher by the said Hughes on the thirteenth day of October next, on the premises, at twelve o'clock. The said part of a lot fronts on Main street, and adjoins the lot now the property of John Pope, esq. and extends on Main street half way to the corner between the said Hughes and William Reed, and also extends half way back to High street, and is supposed to contain one quarter of an acre. The said lot will be sold on twelve months credit, the purchaser giving a note, negotiable in the office of the Kentucky Insurance Company, or in the Branch Bank of Lexington, with an indorser or indorsers to be approved by us.
John Postlethwait,
Joshua Wils n,
Thomas Whitney,
John W. Hunt,
Benjamin Stout,
Lexington, Sept. 20th, 1809.

Maccoun, Tilford, & Co
Have received an assortment of RITTENHOUSE'S improved SURVEYOR'S COMPASSES, prices from \$27 to \$46; PLATTING INSTRUMENTS in cases, GUNTER'S SCALES, SURVEYOR'S CHAINS, PROTRACTORS, and STEEL JOINT DIVIDERS.
They have likewise received a quantity of best PRINTING INK.
Lexington, May 22d, 1809.

MACCOUN, TILFORD, & Co.
HAVE this day received from Philadelphia the following VALUABLE BOOKS.
Chapman's Select Speeches, Forensic and Parliamentary; a Translation of the Bible from the Septuagint, by Charles Thompson, late secretary to the Congress of the U. States; Buck's Theological Dictionary; Campbell's Lectures on Church History, to which is added his celebrated Essay on Miracles; Richerand's Physiology; Rippon's Hymns, a new edition, with a supplement containing the improvements in the 14th London edition; Telemachus; the Discarded Son, a celebrated new Novel, by Mrs. Roche; Zollikoffer's Sermons; Cooper's Poems; Armstrong's Works; Johnson's Poetical Works; Newton on the Phlogistics; Reid's Essays; Duncan's Dispensatory; St Pierre's Studies of Nature, a new edition with numerous original notes and illustrations, by B. S. Barton, M. D. Sanders's Select Sermons; Vicar of Wakefield in French; Briggs's Cookery; Mysteries of Udolpho; Children of the Abbey; Franklin's Works; Dwight's edition of Dr. Watts's Psalms and Hymns; Village Dialogues; do. Sermons; Cox's American Dispensatory; Buck's Miscellaneous Works; Perrin's Grammar; Porrey's French Spelling Book; The Lovers of La Vendee, a new Novel; Gass's Journal of Lewis & Clarke's Voyages; Brown's concordance; Corinna, by Madam de Stael Holstein; the Life of Fox; St. Clair, or the Heiress of Desmond; Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel; Petrarch's Poems; Lay of an Irish Harp, or Metrical Fragments, by Miss Owsen; Accums Analysis of Minerals; do. Chemistry; Foundling of Belgrade, a new Novel, translated from the French by W. Jennings; Don Quixotte; Smart's Lector; Fuller's Gospel of his own Witness; David's Psalms, with Brown's Notes; Pocket Bibles with and without Psalms; Horrors of St. Domingo, in Letters by a Lady, written to Col. Burr; Cooper's Task; Murray's Materia Medica; Underwood on the Diseases of Children; Charms of Literature; Clerk's Magazine; Barrow's Lectures; Volney's Ruins; Court of St. Cloud; Bonaparte's Campaigns; History of Chili, by the Abbe Molina; Smith's Letters to Belsham; Gilbey's Greece; Cox's Medical Dictionary; Hemming and Munroe's Reports; Kyd on Exchange; do. on Avarice; Graydon's Digest; The whole proceedings in the case Olmstead and others, against Rittenhouse's executors with the act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and other matters relative to this important subject, collected and arranged by R. Peters, jun. The World a new Comedy, in five acts, performed at Drury Lane Theatre, and published in London in 1808; Blind Boy a melodrama in two acts, performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, in 1808; Jonathan Postfree; the Man of the World; Adelphi, &c. &c. They have now on hand an extensive collection of Books and Stationery, which will be sold wholesale or retail at the Philadelphia and New York prices; and in general without charging for carriage. Also in the press and will be published in a few weeks, Guthrie's Arithmetic and Murray's Grammar abridged, from the Twentieth London edition.

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John Postlethwait,
Joshua Wils n,
Thomas Whitney,
John W. Hunt,
Benjamin Stout,
Lexington, Sept. 20th, 1809.

The Kentucky Hotel.

THE Subscriber has leased of Mr. Henry Clay, for a term of years, that valuable stand for a Tavern, in the town of Lexington, formerly known by the name of Travellers' Hall, where he has opened a Hotel under the above title. The situation of this property, on the public square, directly opposite the North East front of the court house, and in the centre of business, gives it peculiar advantages. Great expense has been incurred in repairs and improvements, and in point of space, convenience and comfort the apartments of the house are surpassed by none. A new stable has been erected on the back part of the lot which he ventures to pronounce is the best in the state, which will be under the immediate superintendence of Mr. William T. Banton. He has provided himself with good servants, a plentiful stock of the best liquors, and in short with every necessary calculated to accommodate and render agreeable the time of those who may favor him with their custom; and he trusts that from the attention which he means personally to give to every department of his business, he will be found to merit that patronage which he thus presumes to solicit from the public.
Cutbert Banks
Lexington, Jan. 1st, 1809.

TO MERCHANTS.

Just received, and for sale by LEWIS SANDERS,
42 Packages Merchandize, viz:
316 Pieces assorted 7-8 Prints, in cases
21 ditto ditto 9-8 Superfine Fancies
25 ditto ditto 9-8 Superfine Fancies
4 ditto ditto 9-8 Superfine Fancies
36 ditto ditto 9-8 Superfine Fancies
40 ditto 7-8 Cotton Plaid, in imitation of German
40 ditto 7-8 Black Cambricks
281 ditto 4-4 and 6-4 Plain Cambricks Muslins
80 ditto Shirting Muslin
21 ditto assorted good and cheap neat Fancy Muslins
13 doz. ditto handsome & cheap Muslin Shawls
34 elegant Muslin Worked Dresses or Robes
16 pieces ass'd Waistcoating, chiefly low priced
40 ditto Twilled Nankeens
Madras, Cambric and Pique, and Bandanna Handkerchiefs, and Barcelona ditto
50lbs. or 3.00 balls Pratt's best Sewing Cotton
10 pieces Swiss Stripes
10 ditto 9-8 and 5-4 Cotton Huckabacks, for table cloths, &c. &c.
4 ditto black patent Lace
73 doz. men's, misses' and child's Cotton Hose, assorted
2 doz. Ladies' Silk ditto
12 doz. Cotton Gloves, 8 gross narrow and 4 gross broad Binding
16 2-3 doz. assorted fashionable Cotton Shawls
17 bales India Muslins, Curries, Baftas, Cossacs, Mamoodies, Sannahs, &c. &c.
1 bale Madras Handkerchiefs, 80 pieces, and 1 bale India Check, 95 pieces
2 cases 7-8 Dimities, 27 and 29 pieces
1 bale good 6-4 Cloths, assorted
1 bale ditto Coatings
1 case 30 pieces, and 1 case 40 pieces Cotton Checks
2 boxes best London Pins, full papers 3 1-2, 4, 4 1-2 & 5lb. 264 Packets.
The above Goods have been well chosen for this market, and will be sold on advantageous terms to the purchasers—to be sold at Philadelphia fair prices, by adding a small commission to cover risk and charges.
tf Lexington 20th June, 1809.

Notice.
SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE is now kept in Main Street, next door but one to Samuel Ayres, and directly opposite Gen. Robert Todd's.
Joseph C. Cockett, Supervisor.
Lexington, July 1, 1809.

I will sell my HOUSE & LOTS
on High and Water streets, together or separately, for cash in hand, and a liberal credit, if required for the balance. The house is two stories, of good sound legs, chimneys, weatherboarded and plastered, 28 by 24 feet—a two story Brick Kitchen, Dairy, and Smoke House; also, a Brick Stable and Carriage House. The situation on High street, is remarkably pleasant and healthy.
Jno. Wigglesworth.
Lexington, July 28th, 1809.

FOR SALE,
A FARM, containing about two hundred acres, handsomely situated on Henry's mill road, about three miles north-eastward from Lexington.—On it is a new Brick Dwelling House, thirty feet by fifty, divided into four rooms on a floor, with a cellar under the whole house, divided into convenient apartments; all completely finished—also a sufficiency of other useful out farm houses, orchards, meadows, pasturage, &c.—all in good repair. This farm has on it a plenty of excellent water that never fails; there is better than half of said tract in woodland of excellent timber that has never been cut. Out lands of good quality in an approved part, will be taken for a greater part of the purchase. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises.
G. R. Tompkins.
10th Sept. 1809.

RIVER LEHIGH LOTTERY.
HIGHEST PRIZES.
Two of Ten Thousand Dollars.
GOING ONLY FOR THREE DOLLARS!
THE Tickets of this Lottery, the scheme of which is considered one of the best and richest that has been published for many years, will on Wednesday the twentieth of September, be Three Dollars and a Half. They may now be had for the moderate price of Three Dollars. Recollect that the drawing takes place on the ninth of October. A few Tickets yet for sale at the Post-Office.
The above Lottery will positively commence drawing on the 9th of October.

BONNETS.
MRS. LUCAS, respectfully informs her customers, the ladies of Lexington and its vicinity, with the country in general, that she has received a large and elegant assortment of plain and figured
Elusra Straw Bonnets & Madison Hats.
which she will open this day.
Lexington, 16th September, 1809.

Mississippi Territory of the U. S.
JEFFERSON COUNTY COURT.
JULY TERM, 1809—viz:
William Nash } Attachment.
Samuel Cabell }
ORDERED, that in this case, all proceedings be stayed, for the term of six months from the return of the process in this case, 24th July, 1809; and that notice shall issue from this court to the defendant, by post or other conveyance, to be inserted in the 'Kentucky Gazette,' that the defendant appear, put in bail, and plead to the action of the plaintiff aforesaid, in which case his estate attached shall be liberated and his garnishee discharged, otherwise judgment shall go by default.
[A copy.]
Teste, *Joshua Downs, Clk.*

REMOVED.
The subscriber takes this opportunity of returning his most grateful acknowledgements to his friends and the public in general for the great encouragement he has experienced during his residence in this place, and inform them that he has removed his cabinet work shop, to the lot on Main street adjoining Mr. Humphreys's, where all orders will be punctually executed by the public humble servant.
Robert Wilson.

Pork and Beef Wanted.
CASH will be given, by the subscriber, during the ensuing winter, for about three hundred large or fat HOGS, weighing 200lbs. each and upwards—also, for 180 large stalled BEEVES—delivered in Lexington. He will allow a liberal price to any person who will engage to deliver two hundred fat Hogs on foot, at Fort Adams or New Orleans, as early as practicable.
James Morrison.
Lexington, 8th Sept. 1809.

Scott county, sc. —Taken up by Thomas Knox, living on North Elk run, near Taylor's mill, a Sorrel Mare, about 8 years old, 14 hands high, small white spots on the right shoulder, no brand perceivable, appraised to \$15. Given under my hand, this 19th day of April, 1809.
David Thomson, j. p.

Taken up by Moses Jones in Madison county, at the mouth of Silver creek, a Bright Sorrel Mare, with Young Colt, about 6 or 7 years old, about 13 hands 3 inches high, one hind foot white, no brand perceivable; appraised to \$40. before me this 13th day of May, 1809.
Mitchell Overstreet, j. p. M. c.

Broke out of pasture in Woodford county, a brown horse, 3 years old and about 14 hands high, little white in his forehead, mane and tail black, with a black mark along the back bone, he is troublesome to mares; whoever will bring him to me in Lexington, shall be paid for his trouble and charges.
H. CRAWFORD.

NATHANIEL PRENTISS

MAKES Boots & Shoes, in the house lately occupied by Messrs. Fishell & Gallatin, nearly opposite Mr. Bradford's office, in such a manner as makes it the interest of the public to give him a portion of their patronage. Shoemakers can be supplied with Lasts, Boot-trees, &c. &c.
N. B. A lad of respectable connections, wanted as an apprentice. 12m

Valuable Property for Sale.

A LOT of GROUND, lying on Main-Cross street in this town, extending one hundred and thirty-one feet six inches on said street, and back one hundred feet. There is on the lot a good Brick Stable, Coach House, Cow House and Granary. Also a Brick Factory, upwards of 60 feet in front, with a frame shed the whole length. This lot and the buildings are well calculated for the manufacture of bagging, or for a variety of other branches of business. The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber.
George Anderson.
Should the above property not be sold in two weeks the buildings will be rented.
Lexington, October 11, 1808.

For Sale

SEVERAL likely young NEGROES, for cash or on a short credit, with approved notes in town Enquire at this office.

To Sportsmen.

THE Lexington Jockey Club Races will commence on Thursday the 12th day of October next, for any horse, mare or gelding.
The first day's purse will be \$300, the heats 4 miles.
The second day's purse will be \$150, the heats 3 miles.
The third day's purse will be the entrance money of the preceding days, the heats 2 miles.
The horses are to start precisely at 12 o'clock, and to carry weights as follows:
Aged Horses, 126 lbs.
6 years old, 122
5 years old, 114
4 years old, 100
3 years old, 86
The horses must be entered by name, with the secretary of the Club before 9 o'clock of the evening preceding the day for which they are entered, or double at the polls. The riders are to be dressed in silk or satin jackets, and to wear caps.
John L. Martin, Sec.
Lexington Ky. July 11, 1809.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF
LEE AND SON'S
PATENT & FAMILY MEDICINES,
RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
SCOTT, TROTTER & CO.
LEXINGTON.

Lee's Worm-Destroying Lozenges.
This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations. Should no worms exist in the body, it will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.
For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers, is recommended.

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills,
Prepared by Richard Lee & Son, Baltimore.
Persons willing to purchase this valuable medicine, are requested to be particular in enquiring for LEE'S anti-bilious pills, put up in wooden boxes, having on the outside wrapper, the signature of Richard Lee and Son—this is necessary, as there are pills of the same name.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.
They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent morbid secretions—to relieve and amend the appetite—produce a fresh peristalsis, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequence—a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual colic, flatulency at the stomach, and severe headache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing offenders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use by every seaman.

Lee's Elixir,
A sovereign remedy for Coughs, obstinate Coughs, Catarrhs, asthma, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions. To persons who have Children afflicted with the Whooping Cough—This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time, entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable—the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

Lee's Genuine Essence and Extract of Mustard.
A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Palsy, Lumbago, Numbness, White-Swelling, Chilblains and Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Face and Neck, &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative
proves by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of Nervous Disorders, Confusions, Loss of Spirits, Inward Weakness, &c.
Twenty thousand cures have been performed by Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch which is warranted an infallible remedy by one application, without mercury of any other pernicious ingredients, being entirely a vegetable preparation.

Ague and Fever Drops,
for the cure of Agues, Remittent and Intermittent Fever.

Persian Lotion,
celebrated for the cure of Ringworms, Tetters, and all Eruptions of the Skin, rendering it soft and smooth.

Lee's Genuine Eye-Water,
an effectual remedy for all diseases of the Eyes.

Tooth-Ache Drops,
which give immediate relief.

Lee's Corn Plaster.
Damask Lip Salve.
Restorative Powder,
for the Teeth and Gums.

The Anodyne Elixir,
for the cure of every kind of Head-Ache.

Indian Vegetable Specific,
a certain and never-failing cure for Venereal complaints. The mildness of the Vegetable Specific is equal to its forgoing efficacy; its operation is so gentle that it is given to Venereal patients in a state of pregnancy, with the utmost safety.

With the Medicine is given a Bill of Directions, and on the outside wrapper, the signature of "R. Lee and Son," if particular attention is not paid to the signature, it is probable that disappointment will be the consequence.

Ten Dollars Reward.
NAN away from the subscriber, about the 20th of May last, an apprentice to the tailor's business by the name of Thomas Merry, about eighteen years of age, five feet four inches high, has a scar across the knuckles of his right hand which measures nearly double some of the fingers, the third of which he is unable to straighten. Whoever will deliver the above boy to the subscriber in Lexington, shall receive the above reward.
C. Coyle.
Sept. 25, 1809.

Patent Hemp & Flax breaking Machine.
THE subscribers have purchased the right for the state of Kentucky of Thomas Gibson's Patent for a machine, for breaking hemp and flax.

One of those machines is now in operation on Maddox Fisher's farm, near this place, and is found admirably to answer the purpose for which it was intended.

A machine with two breaks, is worked by one horse with ease, and requires six hands to attend it. One of the great advantages of this machine is, that it can be attended by women or boys, instead of men, and that a woman or boy can clean double the quantity of hemp or flax, which the most able-bodied man could do in the same time with a common hand-break.

A further account of the machine is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that those desirous of purchasing rights, will wish to satisfy themselves by seeing it in operation.

Individual rights at twenty dollars, or rights for whole counties, may be procured by applying to either of the subscribers.

Maddox Fisher,
Joseph Boswell,
David Sutton,
John Fisher,
Geo. Laws.

HAVING been called upon to state our opinions of a machine for breaking hemp and flax, which we saw in operation on Mr. Maddox Fisher's farm, we hesitate not to declare that we view it as an important acquisition to our state, and therefore recommend it to the attention of every farmer who cultivates either hemp or flax. The construction of the machine is simple and does not appear likely to get out of order. We suppose that one of those machines having two breaks and moved with ease by one horse, might be built for about 30 or 40\$. We have no hesitation in stating that much more broken in much greater quantities with the same labour, and with ease to the hands employed, and that much delay, severe labour, and considerable expense might be saved to hemp raisers by the erection of these machines.

T. T. Barr,
Wm. W. Worley,
C. Coyle,
Bushrod Boswell,
Robert R. Barr.
Lexington, April 8th, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBER
Being about to move his rope walk to Winchester, eighteen miles only from Lexington—where he intends carrying on his business more extensive than before—he begs leave to inform his customers, and purchasers of all kinds of cordage throughout the state—that he will be in complete readiness for business by the 1st of December next—and those that may please to favor him with their business on that line, may rely upon the strictest attention being paid, and their work warranted well done, as well as the greatest punctuality observed in all contracts. He also pledges himself, that his prices shall be equally low as ever, and the terms of payment made as easy as possible. He further will open in Winchester, the center part of a fine country for tobacco, by the 1st of November next, a handsome assortment of FALL GOODS, and no doubt but a plenty of tobacco will offer for sale; orders from purchasers of that article will be punctually attended to, and thankfully received.
DAVID DODGE.
August 22, 1809.

JOHNSON & WARNER,
Have just received from London an assortment of
REEVES' BEST WATER COLOURS,
IN BOXES,
Of one, two, three, and four rows:
ALSO, IN SINGLE CASES.

A variety of inferior Colours in drops, cakes, &c. Boxes from 37 1-2 to \$1 75 cents per box. Common Lead Ink Stand, Loghead and small pewter do. Ebony do. of different patterns, Lignum Vite Sand Boxes, Japan, do. do. Glass, do. do. Wise's Patent Steel Pens, India Rubber, Best Lead pencils, Pounce Boxes and Pounce, Camel Hair Pencils, Camp Desks of various sizes and patterns, Parchment, Sealing Wax, Wafers, &c. THEY HAVE ALSO FOR SALE
LITTLE'S KENTUCKY LAW.
A variety of Pocket Memorandum Books, a general assortment of Blank Books of the best quality, Paper of all kinds constantly on hand.
J. & W. HAVE JUST PUBLISHED,
Murray's English Reader, Introduction, Sequel to do, Grammar, large and small, Spelling Book, Exercises and Key, And many other useful School Books. Just Published, and for Sale as above,
JOHNSON & WARNER'S KENTUCKY ALMANAC,
For 1810.

N. B. Country Merchants are requested to visit the store. They will certainly find it their interest to get their books and stationery at Lexington in preference to importing them from Philadelphia, New-York or Baltimore.
Lexington, Ky. Sept. 16, 1709.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
TO be sold on Wednesday the 18th of October, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the late dwelling house of Nathaniel Pettit, de'd, on the road leading from Lexington to the mouth of Hickman, five miles from the former, and fifteen miles from the latter, the following, viz.—horses, cows, hogs and sheep; house-hold and kitchen furniture; farming utensils, with the crop, such as wheat, corn, rye, oats, and a large quantity of hay, with a wagon and gears thereto belonging—Twelve months credit will be given for all over twenty shillings; the purchaser giving bond with such security as shall be approved of by the administrator.—All sums under twenty shillings are to be paid down, before such property as shall have been purchased is moved off.—The sale to commence at nine o'clock.
By **NATHANIEL PETTIT, Jun.**
September 30th, 1809.

Ten Dollars Reward.
NAN away from the subscriber, about the 20th of May last, an apprentice to the tailor's business by the name of Thomas Merry, about eighteen years of age, five feet four inches high, has a scar across the knuckles of his right hand which measures nearly double some of the fingers, the third of which he is unable to straighten. Whoever will deliver the above boy to the subscriber in Lexington, shall receive the above reward.
C. Coyle.
Sept. 25, 1809.

JOHNSON & WARNER,
Have just received from London an assortment of
REEVES' BEST WATER COLOURS,
IN BOXES,
Of one, two, three, and four rows:
ALSO, IN SINGLE CASES.

A variety of inferior Colours in drops, cakes, &c. Boxes from 37 1-2 to \$1 75 cents per box. Common Lead Ink Stand, Loghead and small pewter do. Ebony do. of different patterns, Lignum Vite Sand Boxes, Japan, do. do. Glass, do. do. Wise's Patent Steel Pens, India Rubber, Best Lead pencils, Pounce Boxes and Pounce, Camel Hair Pencils, Camp Desks of various sizes and patterns, Parchment, Sealing Wax, Wafers, &c. THEY HAVE ALSO FOR SALE
LITTLE'S KENTUCKY LAW.
A variety of Pocket Memorandum Books, a general assortment of Blank Books of the best quality, Paper of all kinds constantly on hand.
J. & W. HAVE JUST PUBLISHED,
Murray's English Reader, Introduction, Sequel to do, Grammar, large and small, Spelling Book, Exercises and Key, And many other useful School Books. Just Published, and for Sale as above,
JOHNSON & WARNER'S KENTUCKY ALMANAC,
For 1810.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, JULY 11.

AUSTRIAN ACCOUNT.

Of the battle fought near Aspern, on the March 22nd, on the 21st and 22d of May, 1809, between the Archduke Charles, Generalissimo of the Imperial Austrian army, and the Emperor Napoleon, Commander in Chief of the French and allied armies—CONCLUDED.

BATTLE OF THE TWENTY SECOND MAY.

Corps of Lieut. General Hiller. With the morning's dawn the enemy renewed his attacks, which far surpassed in impetuosity those of the preceding day. It was a conflict of valor and mutual exasperation. Scarcely had the French guards compelled gen. Jacquart to abandon Aspern, when the regiment of Klebek again penetrated into the burning village, drove back the choicest troops of the enemy, and engaged in a new contest in the midst of the conflagration, till at the expiration of an hour, it was obliged to give way. The regiment of Benjovitz now rushed in, and at the first onset gained possession of the church yard; the walls of which field marshal lieut. Hiller immediately ordered the first division of pioneers to pull down, and the church, together with the paragon, to be set on fire. Then was this regiment, supported by some battalions commanded by gen. Bianchi, at length enabled to maintain itself at the entrance of the village, after overcoming the resistance bordering on despair, opposed by the flower of the French army.

Neither could the enemy produce any farther effect upon the hilly meadow, after lieut. gen. Hiller had ordered the force there to be supported by two battalions of Anton Mitrowsky's and a battery; on which the village, St. George's and two battalions of Vienna volunteers, drove him from his advantageous position, which he never afterwards attempted to recover.

At about this time the left wing of the corps was likewise placed in security by three batteries sent by the lieutenant general, to support the general of cavalry, count Bellegarde, and the latter maintained his ground against the most desperate attacks of the enemy: the lieut. gen. Hiller kept his position on the flank of the enemy, and the victory was decided in this quarter. The corps was therefore again formed in two lines and thus awaited the approaching events.

Corps of the General of Cavalry, Count Bellegarde.

Count Bellegarde, having received a message from General Jacquart, that the enemy was assembling in force before Aspern, towards the hilly meadow, and apparently had in view an attack upon that point, was just going to throw a fresh battalion of Argenta's into Aspern, when the enemy, in heavy columns of infantry and cavalry, supported by a numerous artillery, began to advance upon the centre of the corps in the plain.

The troops stationed at Aspern, exhausted as they were with the incessant fire kept up during the night, were unable to withstand the impetuosity of the attack; their ammunition, both for artillery and musketry, began to fail, and general Jacquart retreated in good order to the churchyard. This point, gained at so dear a rate, was again taken from him, after several attacks sustained in conjunction with lieut. general Hiller: the place was alternately taken and lost, till at length the superiority of our fire obliged the enemy to abandon the houses, and a last assault of Hiller's corps prevented all further attempts.

From the movement of the attacking of Aspern it became possible to oppose an offensive movement to the enemy advancing upon the centre, and to open upon his left flank a communication. The defence of Aspern was therefore left entirely to Hiller's corps, and while count Bellegarde occupied his right wing on Aspern, he formed his left and the centre in the direction of Esslingen, in such a manner, that by degrees, he gained the right flank of the enemy, compelled him to retreat, and, by the complete effect of the artillery brought to bear upon the left wing, which commanded the whole space from Aspern to Esslingen, gave him a most severe defeat.

Corps of the lieutenant general the prince Hohenloern.

The dawn of morning was with this corps also the signal for the renewing of the gigantic conflict. The enemy's infantry was in large divisions, and between it the whole of the heavy cavalry was formed en masse. The general of cavalry, prince Lichtenstein, on observing this order of battle, perceived the necessity of keeping up a close communication with the infantry placed near him; he therefore drew up his right wing en echelon, behind the corps of infantry, but kept his left wing together, with reserves posted in the rear.

A prodigious quantity of artillery covered the front of the enemy who seemed desirous to annihilate our corps by the murderous fire of cannon and howitzers. Upwards of 200 pieces of cannon were engaged on both sides, and the oldest soldiers never recollected to have witnessed so tremendous a fire.

Vain was every effort to shake the intrepidity of the Austrian troops. Napoleon rode through the ranks, and according to the report of the prisoners, made them acquainted with the destruction of his bridge, but added, that he had himself ordered it to be broken down, because in this case there would be no alternative but victory or death. Soon afterwards the whole of the enemy's line put itself in motion, and the cavalry made its principal attack on the point where the corps of cavalry of prince Lichtenstein communicated with the lieut. gen. the prince of Hohenloern. The engagement now became general; the regiments of Rohan, D'Alpre, Joseph Coloredo and Stain, repulsed all the attacks of the enemy. The generals were every where at the head of their troops, and inspired them with courage and perseverance. The archduke himself seized the colors of Zach's, and the battalion, which had already begun to give way, followed with new enthusiasm his heroic example. Most of those who surrounded him were wounded; his adj. gen. Count Coloredo, received a ball in his hand, the wound from which was considered dangerous; a squeeze of the hand signified to him the concern of his sympathizing commander, who, filled with the contempt of death, now fought for glory and his country.

The attacks of our impetuous corps, both with the sabre and the bayonet, so rapidly repeated and so impetuous as to be unparalleled in military annals, frustrated all the intentions of the enemy.

He was beaten at all points, and astonished at such undaunted intrepidity, he was obliged to abandon the field of battle.

About this time lieut. gen. the prince of Hohenloern observed on his left wing, near Esslingen, a chasm which had been formed during the heat of the engagement, and afforded an advantageous point of attack. Freilach's regiment, commanded by colonel Meersy, was ordered thither in three corps, and repulsed four regiments of cavalry, accompanied with infantry and cavalry. The corps remained in the position which they had taken, the grenadiers of the reverse which the archduke had ordered forward from Breitenbrunn, arrived to relieve the battalions exhausted with the sanguinary conflict, and continued the attack upon the centre of the enemy's position. Lt. gen. D'Aspre penetrated with four battalions of the grenadiers of the Pizzinsky, Putcany, Scovax and Scarlack, without firing a shot, to the enemy's cannon, where he was flanked by such a destructive fire from Esslingen, that nothing but the presence of the archduke, who had taken to the spot, could have induced his grenadiers to maintain their ground. Capt. count Dombasle had already reached the enemy's battery, when he was wounded by two balls and quitted the field.

About noon the archduke ordered a new assault upon Esslingen, which was immediately undertaken by field marshal lieut. D'Aspre, with the grenadier battalions of Kirchenbeter and Scovaux on the left, and Scarlack and Gregory in front. Five times did these gallant troops rush up to the very walls of houses, burning internal and placed in a state of defence; some of the grenadiers thrust their bayonets in the enemy's loop holes; but all their efforts were fruitless, for their antagonists fought the fight of despair. The archduke ordered the grenadiers to take up their former position, and when they afterwards volunteered to renew the assault, he would not permit them, as the enemy was then in full retreat.

Corps of field marshal, lieutenant prince Rosenberg.

Both divisions of this corps, which in advancing to the engagement, had composed the 4th and 5th columns, were formed before the break of day for a new attack, for which the enemy likewise made preparation on his side, but with a manifest superiority in numbers.

Prince Rosenberg resolved to attack the village of Esslingen with the archduke Charles's regt. of infantry, to push forward his other troops in battalions, and particularly to go and meet the enemy, who was advancing in the open country between Esslingen and the nearest arm of the Danube.

The village was already gained, and battalions advancing on the left, obliged the enemy, drawn up in several lines, to yield. The most violent cannonade was kept up incessantly on both sides, and it was sustained by the troops with the greatest fortitude.

Favored by a fog which suddenly came on, the enemy's heavy cavalry ventured to attack on all sides the corps formed by Sztarey's and Hiller's regiments of infantry. These brave fellows received them with fixed bayonets and at the last moment poured in their fire with effect, that the enemy was compelled to betake himself to flight with considerable loss. Five times were these attacks on Sztarey's and Hiller's regiments repeated each time they were repelled with equal courage and resolution. The cavalry contributed all that lay in their power to the pursuit of the enemy and the support of the infantry.

Coburg's the archduke Louis's, and Czortovsky's regiments belonging to the division of lieut. gen. Dedovich, stationed on the right, renewed the exertions of the preceding day, with the same success. After this severe conflict the enemy seemed to have no inclination to expose himself to any fresh disaster, and confined himself merely to the operations of his superior artillery.

About 11 A.M. prince Rosenberg received orders from the archduke commander in chief, to make a new attack upon Esslingen, and a message to the same effect was sent to lieut. gen. Dedovich, who commanded the right division of this corps.

Prince Rosenberg immediately formed two columns of attack under the conduct of lieut. gens. prince Hohenlohe and Rohan, while lieut. gen. Dorvich advanced against the citadel of the place, and the magazines surrounded with walls and ditches.

The attack was made with redoubled bravery, and our troops rushed with irresistible impetuosity into the village. Still, however, they found it impossible to maintain this point, into which the enemy kept continually throwing in fresh reinforcements, which was of the utmost importance for covering his retreat, which he already relolved upon, and which he defended with an immense sacrifice of lives. Prince Rosenberg therefore resolved to confine himself to the obstinate maintenance of his position, to secure the left flank of the army, and to encrease the embarrassment of the enemy by an incessant fire from all the batteries.

In the night between the 22d and the 23d the enemy accomplished his retreat to the Lobau, and at three in the morning his rear guard had also evacuated Esslingen and all the points which he had occupied on the left bank of the Danube. Some divisions pursued him closely, and took possession as near as possible of the necessary posts of observation. Thus terminated a conflict of two days, which will be ever memorable in the annals of history of war. It was the most obstinate and bloody that has occurred since the commencement of the French revolution.

It was decisive for the glory of the Austrian arms, for the preservation of the monarchy, and for the correction of the public opinion.

The infantry has entered upon a new and brilliant career, and by the firm confidence it has manifested in its own energies, has paved the way to new victories. The enemy's cavalry has seen its acquired, but hitherto untried glory, dissipated by the masses of our battalions, whose cool intrepidity it was unable to endure.

Cavalry and artillery have surpassed themselves in valor, and in the space of two days have performed achievements sufficient for the whole campaign.

Three pieces of cannon, 7 ammunition wagons, 17,000 French muskets, and about 3,000 cuirasses fell into the hands of the conqueror. The loss on both sides was very great; this, and the circumstance that very few prisoners were taken by either party, proves the determination of the combatants to conquer or die.

The Austrian army laments the death of 87 superior officers, 4,199 subalterns and privates.

Lieut. gens. prince Rohan, Dedovich, Weber, and Frenel; gens. Winiogrod, Grill, Meustadter, Siegenthal, Coloredo, May, Hohenfeld, and Buresch; 663 officers, and 15,651 subalterns and privates were wounded.

Of these, field marshal lieut. Weber, 8 officers, and 829 were taken prisoners by the enemy.

The loss of the enemy was prodigious, and exceeds all expectation. It can only be accounted for by the effect of our concentric fire on the exceedingly confined field of battle, where all the batteries crossed one another, and calculated by the following authentic data.

Gens. Lasnes, D'Espagne, St. Hilaire, and Albuquerque, are dead; Massena, Bessiere, Molitor, Boudet, Legrand, Lesalle, and the two brothers Legrange, wounded; Durosier and Fowler, taken.

Upwards of 7000 men, and an immense number of horses were buried in the field of battle; 5000 and some hundreds wounded lie in our hospitals. In Vienna and the suburbs, there are at present 29,775 wounded; many are carried to St. Polten, Enns, and as far as Linz—2300 were taken. Several hundreds of corps floated down the Danube and are still daily thrown upon its shores—many met their death in the island of Lobau, and since the water has fallen in the smaller arms of the river, innumerable bodies thus consigned by their comrades to everlasting oblivion, have become visible. The burying of the sufferers is not yet over, and the pestilential air is wafted from the theatre of death.

His imperial highness, the generalissimo, has, indeed, undertaken the duty so dear to his heart of acquainting the monarch of the country with the names of those who took the most active share in the achievements of these glorious days; but he acknowledges, with profound emotion, that amidst the rivalry of the whole military virtues, it is scarcely possible to distinguish the most valiant, and declares all the soldiers of Aspern worthy of gratitude.

His imperial highness considers the intelligent disposition of the chief of the staff, general baron Wimpssen, and his incessant exertions, as the foundation of the victory.

The officers commanding corps have rendered themselves deserving of the highest favors, by uncommon devotedness, personal bravery, warm attachment to their sovereign, and their high sense of honor.

Their names will be transmitted to posterity, with the achievements of the valiant troops who were then under their direction.

[Here follows a list of officers who distinguished themselves which is interesting to the American reader.—We observe in the commendations, that the mode of praise is alike given to the soldier or the general, by publishing the name of the former with his achievements.]

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the sch. Fawn, yesterday afternoon at Baltimore in 42 days from Plymouth, the editor of the Whig has received London papers to the 7th of August. We have only room at present to make the following extracts:

WASHINGTON, MORTON, Esq. dispatched by Mr. Pinkney to gen. Armstrong, with an account of the refusal of the British government to ratify Mr. Erskine's arrangement with the U. S. left Paris 16th July, and has arrived in England. As soon as it was known in Paris that this negotiation was refused to be ratified by the British, the knowledge of the fact was communicated to Bonaparte at Vienna, by telegraphic despatch, which it was the opinion in the French capital would produce a favorable change in the relations between France and America.

The different places in Walcheren, Flushing excepted, after a feeble resistance, surrendered by capitulation to the English, who made about 1000 prisoners. The islands of South and North Beveland and Schoven are taken by the division of gen. Sir John Hope.

On the 7th July an attack was made on the Russian fleet of gunboats under Percopla point on the coast of Finland, by the boats belonging to and manned from the Implacable, Bellerophon, Melpomene, and Prometheus ships of war, part of the Baltic fleet under adm. Sir James Saumarez, and under the orders of lieut. Hawkey, who was killed. The British took six gunboats, mounting each a 32 and 24 pounder, and sunk another. They also took the vessels under their protection, laden with powder and provisions for the Russian army in Finland, and burnt a large armed ship. The English had 17 killed and 37 wounded.

An Austrian messenger has arrived at Yarmouth with dispatches to prince Stahremberg: the dispatches announce that the emperor Francis "is reduced to the deplorable necessity of accepting whatever peace Bonaparte may be disposed to grant him."

In the battle of the 7th July with Bonaparte, the archduke Charles is said to have taken 10 pieces of cannon and 12 eagles.—The emperor Francis addressed a note to the governor of Brinn, wherein he informs him that the centre and right wing of the archduke Charles' army remained unconquered and retained an unconquerable position at the foot of the Bisan mountains in Moravia. He also states that the Austrian loss was less than at the battle of Aspern and the French greater. This is incredible, since the Austrians acknowledge themselves beaten.

The Austrians are said to have advanced again into Saxony, and to have driven the duke of Abrantes (Junot) from Bareuth.—Count Glnay is said to have retaken Gratz from the French.

The Dutch troops lately co-operating with the Saxon and Westphalian troops, were marching for Bremen and the coasts of the North Sea.

The king of Westphalia with his army is expected at Hanover.

The duke of Abrantes (Junot) is expected at Hamburg which is to be his head quarters. Hamburg was to be garrisoned by Dutch and Westphalian troops.

"The great number of Americans lately arrived at Tonnigen, have occasioned a great fall in all colonial produce in the Hamburg market, but they have since the armistice."

Prince John of Lichtenstein arrived at Vienna on the 14th July, and had an audience of Bonaparte. His visit was to negotiate with the minister Champagny for peace.

The archduke Charles is said to have been introduced in writing by the emperor Francis to open negotiations for peace, some points of which had been discussed at the basis thereof, prior to signing the armistice. Bets were there made that Bonaparte would be in

Paris by the 15th of August, that being his birth day.

LONDON, July 19.

Letters were yesterday received from Rotterdam till 13th inst. One of them mentions that gen. Armstrong, on the part of the government of the United States, had arranged with the Minister at Paris a Commercial Treaty, the conditions of which was all agreed & determined upon; and it remained only for the ratification of the ruler of France, and the American president. The latter adds, that one of the duplicates was forwarded to the emperor Napoleon, for his approbation and signature.

PARIS, July 23.

(FROM THE ARGUS.)

"The positions which the French army has just taken, agreeable to the terms of the armistice, are proof of the importance of the battle of Wagram. The conqueror is put in the possession of two citadels—one of which the army of Italy, in the glorious rapidity of its march, had been forced to leave behind it—the other, which must have been obtained by force, in order to secure the French army on the frontiers of Moravia."

"Another advantage dearer to humanity, is the prompt evacuation of the Tyrol and Vorarlberg by the Austrians who remained in some cantons in those countries after the defeat of their corps, where their presence was fatal to the tranquillity of the inhabitants. The mere intelligence of the armistice will suffice to show the weakness of the enemy, who, like so many robbers, have no other means of subsistence, than crimes and pillage."

"Thus, at the first word of a pacific conqueror, are fallen those incendiary projects which the cabinet of St. James thought so powerful. Thus the pride of the great expedition vanished, concerning which it seems to be asked, what kingdom then is to be conquered? The exploits of this famous expedition are reduced to the capture of a little defenceless town, and it is this wretched conquest which is the counterpart of the battle of Wagram."

"It is a singular thing that the first disembarkation of the English in aid of Austria, should take place on the day when the last hope of that house was destroyed; so that it might well happen that the ships which transported the rear guard of the expedition would not have time to disembark them—or that should the English generals carry into effect this ill planned expedition, they would be conquered before the armistice expired."

"This is a new example to the continent of the disasters brought on by alliance with England. Should its influence cause the war to be commenced, there is reason to hope it would not be for a long period. The armistice will have accelerated its termination."

The remains of the Austrian army, dispersed in Bohemia, Moravia, and Hungary, without a rallying point, and without communication, fell one after another, without a blow, before a victorious army of immense force, strong from its confidence in its chiefs, and the memory of a long series of glorious achievements. Every thing announces that it has only to gather the fruits of victory. The happy results of the armistice of Marengo, Austerlitz, and Tilsit, are a favourable augury for that of Znaim, which the same genius dictated."

ROME, July 10.

The journal of the capital contains a variety of decrees of the new government. One of these abolishes the tribunal of the inquisition, and all the establishments attached to it. The archives and papers belonging to these several jurisdictions are put under seal and consigned to the depot of the archives, an inventory of them being made.

By another decree a great number of special tribunals are also abolished, as well as every temporal jurisdiction hitherto possessed by the clergy, secular or regular. All clerical privileges are annulled.

The right of asylum rests no longer; in consequence, the authors or accomplices of crimes will no longer be sheltered from the vengeance of the law.

A new establishment is made of justices of the peace, &c. all of whom are nominated by the emperor.

By a third decree, a committee is appointed for the preservation of all the ancient and modern monuments of Rome and the Roman states. This committee is particularly charged to take precautions for preserving the cupola of St. Peter from lightning; and the paintings of Raphael, which are on the loggia of the Vatican, from injuries arising from the air. This committee consists of Martorelli, director of the imperial archives; Marini, director of the library of the Vatican; Danova and Camuccini.

MUNICH, July 18.

When the insurgents of the Tyrol saw the Austrian troops evacuate their country, they sent a deputation to the Bavarian advanced posts, to implore mercy, and offer to deliver up the leaders of the insurrection. Experience has taught what confidence is to be given to offers produced by fear.

The gendarmes and the national guard beat them completely, and pursued them so nobly and so far, that it is doubted whether they will henceforth rally, or make the least attempt again.

SPANISH VICTORY.

Capt. Morton, of the Betty, from Saint Thomas, has politely favoured the editor of the Federal Gazette with St. Croix and St. Thomas papers to the 1st Sept. from which we copy the following. It appears that the French army was 40,000 strong, and that they were entirely routed.

St. Thomas, August 31.

TRANSLATION.

Of the following interesting accounts, brought here by a felucca, on Tuesday last, from Porto Rico:

Translation of a dispatch.

Gen. Gueña writes from the camp of Tal-

evara, on the 28th July, that being informed that the enemy, in number 40,000, were preparing themselves to attack him, he called the Alberche and took a convenient position with the English gen. At five o'clock in the afternoon of the 20th, the enemy charged them with the greatest fury with the bayonet; they were with equal fury repulsed, and at 8 in the evening the battle ceased with the greatest loss. The 28th, at day break, the enemy repeated their attack till 5 o'clock P.M. when they were again routed and the gen. hopes that they will be successively beaten.—The English and Spanish armies behaved themselves with a bravery worthy of their nations. The intrepid king (Joseph) assisted in person, and he retired that afternoon to Santa Olalla, accompanied with 98 wagons loaded with wounded. The division of Lacy is at Toledo, and yesterday they were expediting the army of Venegas in Aranjuez, in order to pass to Madrid.

P. S. We have just received the news by an express, that the enemy were completely routed.

OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION.

His excellency Martin Garay, Secretary of governing Supreme Council, published on the 31st July to the Consulate of this place, that the Supreme Junta had just received the important news, that the Anglo-Spanish army had completely routed the French army on the borders of the Alberche, after a bloody battle of two days, in which all the troops behaved themselves so as to merit the national gratitude. His excellency does not wish to detain from this city the intelligence of an occurrence so famous for the liberty of their country, and as glorious for our arms. To the gentlemen Prior and Consulates of the City and Cadiz, and their individuals.

For the Secretary, J. HONTANNON. (Signed) JOSEF HONTANNON. Cadiz, Aug. 1, 1809.

NEW-YORK, September 23.

A letter was received in town yesterday from Liverpool, dated 8th of August, brought by a passenger in the ship Thomas, capt. Ferry from Liverpool, for New-York, which vessel was off Block Island on Tuesday last. The letter states that the British had blockaded the ports of Holland, and had refused granting licences there; that no official intelligence had been received from the grand expedition; that there was no prospect of getting a supply of goods from Russia; and that owing to an impression that the British ministry would not settle the differences with the United States, the manufacturers were purchasing cotton to a very great extent, at high prices, and that owing to unfavorable weather for the harvest, wheat and flour had risen, and was in great demand. The letter adds the schooner Sea-flower, Gifford, would sail for New-York, on the 9th of August.

DOMESTIC.

CHARLESTON, August 18.

'SEVENTY-SIX ASSOCIATION. At a numerous meeting of this Society, held last evening at the Planters' Hotel, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

The members of this association do pledge themselves to each other, and to the public at large, that, for twelve months from this day, they will not purchase for use, any article of English or French growth, produce, or manufacture, provided such article can be procured of domestic growth, produce, or manufacture, at not more than 15 per cent. above the European prices. And provided, also, that if the differences of the United States with either of those Kingdoms shall be adjusted before the end of twelve months, then this resolution, as to that kingdom, shall no longer remain obligatory.

Also, Resolved, that at the stated meeting in March next, and every ensuing stated meeting, every member of this Society shall wear a complete suit of Home-spun.

JAMES JERVEY, Secretary.

SOUTH-CAROLINA SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

At a meeting of this Society, held on Wednesday the 13th of September, 1839, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved—That this Society do agree to wear and introduce into their families the Manufactures of our own country, generally, and particularly those of our own State, as soon as practicable.

Resolved—That a premium of fifty dollars, or a gold medal of equal value, be awarded to that person, resident in this State, who shall on or before, the first day of January next, produce the most cloth, not less than fifty yards of wool or cotton and wool combined, and which shall be the exclusive produce of this state, and manufacture of his or her own family, to be adjudged by the Committee of Correspondence, as to quantity and quality.

Resolved—That the Committee of Correspondence be authorised to nominate an Honorary Member in each district of this state, for the purpose of ascertaining correctly the state and progress of its Manufactures, as well as to advance the objects of this Institution, and that the committee do report at our next meeting.

Extracts from the Minutes.

ANDREW BAY, Sec'y.

COTTON DUCK.—The public are informed, that there will be offered for inspection this day, in front of the exchange building, the topfail and the square mainfall of the brig Success, just arrived from Liverpool, owned by Mr. Nehemiah Parsons; made two years since at Leghorn of Cotton Duck and for which has been worn for five passages to and from Europe. With very few repairs, they will be good for one or two voyages more, and in every respect have done the service of Russia duck. As American cotton duck will be shortly offered for sale, it is expected the merchants of this

port will satisfy themselves of its durability by ocular demonstration. Boston paper.

MERINO WOOL.
By the latest accounts from England, Merino wool was selling at 26s sterling per pound. The cause of this increase of price is that the intestine war in Spain has so far destroyed the breed of Spanish sheep as to render the wool very scarce. What few of the sheep that remained having been mostly transported to France, England, and perhaps other parts of Europe, it will be some time before they are brought to that perfection in any other country to which they had arrived in Spain previous to the revolution. The farmers of America have now a fair object of competition with any other country, in endeavouring to exceed in the breed of sheep, and consequently to command a market for their wool when more shall be raised than is necessary for the consumption of this country; which will not soon happen, however, as the home manufactures in this article are daily increasing. They have every incentive, both of patriotism and interest, to induce them particularly to attend to this object.

SNOW!—A Herkimer (N. Y.) paper of Aug. 10th mentions the extraordinary coldness of the season, and that snow had fallen for several minutes the preceding day in the adjacent town of Warren.

**BALTIMORE COLLEGE
GRAND LOTTERY.**

AUTHORISED by the General Assembly of the state of Maryland. The scheme of which is allowed to be the best ever offered to the citizens of the United States, containing besides a large number of good prizes.

| | | |
|----|-----------|----------------|
| 2 | Prizes of | 20,000 Dollars |
| 3 | do. | 10,000 Dollars |
| 2 | do. | 5,000 Dollars |
| 2 | do. | 2,500 Dollars |
| 10 | do. | 1,000 Dollars |

And not near two Blanks to a Prize.—The public will please to observe that the two Twenty Thousand Dollar Prizes—two of the Ten Thousand Dollars, and two of the Five Thousand Dollar Prizes are not stationary, and may possibly come out early in the drawing, and that there are only 22,000 Tickets in the lottery, it is therefore advisable for adventurers to make early purchases of Tickets.

The drawing positively commences on the 1st Monday in November next.

Tickets & Shares.
Are now for sale at G. & R. WAITE'S Lottery Office in Baltimore, corner of Market and Charles Streets, at 11 Dollars each, but will advance as the drawing approaches.

Distant adventurers by enclosing Current Bank Notes may have Tickets and Shares forwarded to any amount, by sending their orders to WAITE'S Office in Baltimore, or New-York, with the utmost punctuality, and the earliest advice sent them of their success. Prize Lists will be sent as usual to all their correspondents in the union. Tickets in the next New-York Lottery, which commences drawing in April next, are ready for delivery.

At WAITE'S offices in New-York were sold all the Capitals in the last Lottery, with only one exception.

To Sportsmen.

THE Richmond Jockey Club Races will commence on Thursday the 25th day of October next; free for any horse, mare or gelding, the first two days; and the third day only for colts and fillies of two years old to run.

The first day's purse will be three fifths of the whole subscription—the heat 3 miles.

The second day's purse will be the balance of the subscription—the heat 2 miles.

The third day's purse will be the entrance money of the preceding days—the heat 1 mile.

The horses are to start precisely at 12 o'clock, and carry weights as follows:

| | |
|-------------|----------------|
| Aged horses | 130 pounds, |
| 6 years old | 120 — |
| 5 years old | 110 — |
| 4 years old | 100 — |
| 3 years old | 86 — |
| 2 years old | a catch rider. |

The horses must be entered with the secretary of the club, by name, by sunset of the day preceding the day for which they are entered, or pay double, at the polls.

Any person not a member can run a horse by paying double entrance.

Archibald Woods, Sec'y.
Richmond, K. Sept. 30th, 1806.

House and Lot for Sale.

IN the town of Lexington, on Main-street three doors below the Gazette office, and at present occupied by Mr. Loftus Noel. For terms apply to

John Ferguson.
Fayette county, Oct. 10, 1809.

NEW GOODS.

THOMAS D. OWINGS,
HAS received in addition to his former stock of Merchandise, and is now opening a large assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Suitable for the present and approaching season. Also, TEAS of the best quality, viz. best Gunpowder, Imperial Young Hyson, Hyson Chulon, Hyson and Congo—with an assortment of Glass Ware, Queens Ware, &c. All being bought on the most reasonable terms, will be sold unusually low for cash.

Lexington, 30th Sept. 1809.

FALL FASHIONS.

Mrs. LUCAS has received from Philadelphia, &c. is now opening, a few Cases of the most elegant FALL MILLINERY;

Consisting of—superb plain and figured cut velvet Bonnets, Dress Caps, Bandoes, Turbans of all kinds, Spanish Cloaks, long Shawls, Fancy Dresses. Also Patterns of Great Coats, Pelisses, Spencers and Cardinals of the latest fashions, with a variety of other FANCY GOODS in her line.

Lexington, 30th Sept. 1809.

N. B. Mrs. Lucas will whitewash feathers and make up Laces.

The Subscriber.

Having obtained a First Rate Workman, is now prepared to carry on the
WATCH MAKING & REPAIRING,
IN ADDITION TO THE
Gold and Silver Smith Business,
And will warrant his work to be well executed.
Orders from a distance will be strictly attended to—and those who are pleased to favour him with their custom, will find his shop opposite the Lexington Branch Bank.
GEORGE SULLIVAN.
Lexington, Sept. 29th, 1809.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations lurching at his bark."
LEXINGTON, OCTOBER 10, 1809.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber having disposed of his printing and book-binding establishment, to Mr. Thomas Smith, takes this method of announcing that event to his friends and the public in general. In determining on this measure, he has consulted his own interest. For seven years past he has been a faithful servant to the people; during which time he has endeavoured to discharge his editorial duties with advantage to them and himself. He has endeavoured to avoid wounding the feelings of those who have differed from him on national politics; at the same time, never withholding his own sentiments on those subjects. In short, he has endeavoured to publish an impartial, useful Gazette. How far he may have succeeded in those attempts, is not for him to say; but the uniform extensive patronage he has received, he conceives the best criterion to form an opinion—and this has been truly flattering; nor does he regret any thing more than the necessity for the measure he has taken. But the present low prices of printing, render it necessary that every cent earned, should be received—this has not been the case, and he yielded to the imperious calls of creditors.

From his knowledge of Mr. Smith, the subscriber feels no hesitation in recommending him to the notice of the public, as a young gentleman of industry and correct deportment; and with the change of Editors which is about to take place, he has no doubt but the patrons of the Gazette will be entirely pleased.

The Kentucky Gazette will continue to be forwarded to subscribers, unless arrears are paid and the contrary directed, until the first day of January, and charged to that day, at which time the entire interest of the subscriber will determine, as it does to advertisements this day. All future insertions will of course be payable to his successor.

The subscriber will now devote a short time to the settlement of his accounts. All those indebted to him will therefore see the necessity of discharging their accounts immediately; and those to whom he is indebted will present their accounts for payment.

DANIEL BRADFORD.

HAVING purchased the Establishment of the KENTUCKY GAZETTE of Mr. Daniel Bradford, the subscriber wishes to inform the public that it will be continued on the same principles by which it has been governed, when under the direction of Mr. B. The subscriber does not wish to raise the expectations of the public, by making ostentatious promises of what he intends to do.—He will only observe that no exertion shall be wanting to render the Kentucky Gazette deserving a continuance of the liberal patronage which it received when in possession of its former proprietor. He wishes to be judged by his works only; and whenever he shall be found wanting in his duty, it will be in the power of the public to apply the proper corrective.

Those subscribers who do not wish to transfer their patronage to the present proprietor will be so good as to forward an intimation to that effect before the first of January next.

THOMAS SMITH.
September 26, 1809.

Hon: F. J. JACKSON.

So much has been said of this great personage, that we had conceived it almost unnecessary to add any thing farther: but according to the accounts we have, the reception which he has met with, cannot be very flattering to his vanity or his hopes. At Norfolk, where he first landed his effigy, was burnt by some of the inhabitants.—at Annapolis, his company was shunned by all the gentlemen of the place—and thirteen seamen deserted from the frigate L'Africaine, in which he came. At Baltimore seven of these deserters were apprehended, but on being taken before Judge Scott, were liberated, amidst the acclamations of hundreds. He has now reached Washington City, which place it is said he entered with an armed blunderbuss escort. The Secretary of state was the only head of department he found there, with whom he had an interview, and exhibited his letters of credence &c. Our last accounts state, that nothing had transpired of the nature of the communication between them; but that it was confidently said, that he brings no new powers with him—he comes simply as the successor of Mr. Erskine—having nothing new to say as to the orders in council—and no instructions whatever relative to Mr. Erskine's negotiation.

The manner in which the seamen above alluded to, affected their escape, is worth noticing, as it shews their readiness to risk their lives when even a chance offers to regain their liberty. Two seamen had deserted the first time the frigate's boat went ashore. A sharp lookout was constantly kept to prevent others from following their example. The boat coming a second time ashore to bring some of the officers to dine with the envoy, one of them returned with the boat to prevent the desertion of its crew. On reaching the frigate, the boats crew very politely handed the officer up, and immediately put about boat and made for the shore. A shower of musketry was hailed upon them until they got out of its reach, and then then the stern chaser, the only gun that could be brought to bear, was fired at them several times, but without effect, altho' one ball struck close by the boat. The crew, eleven in number, reached the land, left the boat, took to flight, and got safe off.

Their danger, however, was not yet over. The Sheriff of Baltimore, on receiving a request from the British consul, dogged them from place to place, and at last apprehended seven of them. The citizens assembled to prevent their being hurried on board the frigate to certain death; and a writ of habeas corpus was obtained and the seamen brought before Judge Scott, who, (after hearing counsel on the

part of the British and also in behalf of the prisoners) finding that the commitment had been in every respect illegal, and that no evidence was adduced to prove their being British subjects, ordered them to be set at liberty. The British consul was present.

Of the seamen thus enfranchised, some were Americans; and they informed, that six American citizens who had been impressed into the British service, were yet on board the L'African frigate. The names of the six they stated to be, Edward Swaine, John Ferguson, George Wilson, John Butler, John Williamson, Ambrose Cruise—the three last, black men.

AUSTRIAN BULLETIN.

Under the date of Berlin July 10, is published by the Austrian embassy, an official bulletin, which details the battle of Wagram. It acknowledges that the Austrians suffered great losses and were compelled to retreat. It also states that the Archduke Charles made 6000 prisoners and took 12 pieces of cannon. The Austrian headquarters are not mentioned in the bulletin.

FRENCH BULLETINS.

The 26th bulletin, Wolkersdorf, July 9, is replete with additional details of the battle of Wagram. It states the number of Austrians which were wounded and which have since fallen into their hands to be 12,000. On the 8th the duke of Regusa took 900 prisoners at Laa. The emperor of Austria left Znaim at 9 in the morning. This bulletin also states that 12 of the most considerable villages in the beautiful plain of Vienna were consumed during the battle.

The 27th bulletin of the French army is dated at Znaim, July 12. It states that that place surrendered on the 11th of the same month, after an engagement in which the French took 3000 men, 2 standards, and 3 pieces of cannon. The bulletin concludes by giving the armistice which we have already noticed.

The 28th bulletin considers every thing as settled, and is more a geographical sketch, than a statement of hostile movements. It concludes with the following cheering paragraph: "the harvest is very fine and abundant every where. The army is cantoned in a beautiful country, rich in provisions of all kinds, wine particularly."

ELECTIONS.

REPUBLICANISM TRIUMPHANT.

A letter from Vermont, dated Bennington, Sept. 12, 1809, to a gentleman in Baltimore, states, that from every quarter in that state, JONAS GALUSHE the republican candidate for governor is elected by a majority of more than ONE THOUSAND votes over Tichenor, the present incumbent; that a republican council is elected by a similar majority; and that out of 200 members composing the whole of the representatives, the republicans will have a majority of about FIFTY.

The election in Rhode Island for members of assembly is said to have eventuated in the election of a federal majority of four. At the spring election the majority was between 20 and 30.

The state of Massachusetts is at present embarrassed by several of their numerous banks having stopped payment, and others falling into discredit. The evil is said to be greatly aggravated by the Boston Brokers, who keep several hundred thousand dollars employed in purchasing of notes, making runs upon such banks as are most likely to be affected by them, and when the credit of their notes is sunk, purchasing them up. These notes rising and falling in value, at the will of these monied men, they are enabled to make gainful speculations, while the people are greatly harrowed and injured by the perplexed state of the circulating medium of the country. There are no less than ten banks in Massachusetts and N. Hampshire which have either wholly or partially stopped payment!

Subscriptions were opened at Washington city, on the 4th ult. for the stock of a bank to be established there; and in the course of a few hours, 36,000 shares, at \$40 each were subscribed for, exceeding by 11,000 the number of shares to which to which the subscription is limited.

We notice, with pleasure, that in consequence of the treachery and perfidy of the British government, the governor of Pennsylvania is taking the necessary means to place that state in such a situation as to defend itself, and contribute its full proportion towards the defence of the just rights of the United States, against the attacks of that hostile government.

FROM THE ENQUIRER.

It is curious with what apparent unconcern we learn the fate of multitudes of men and of distant nations. A tooth-ache—a throbbing in the temple—the loss of a puppy, seems really to affect us more, than the deaths of thousands of our distant species, and the fall of remote empires.

In some cases, distance of place seems to have the same tranquilizing effect upon our spirits, as distance of time. We seem to consider those, who are separated from us by oceans and circles of earth, with the same unmoving indifference, as if they belonged "to years beyond the flood," as if they were buried beneath the oblivious grave of antiquity.

This property of our nature has been noticed, by one of the sweetest as well as the wisest of moral philosophers, Adam Smith, in his "Theory of Moral Sentiments." "Let us suppose, says he, that the great empire of China with all its myriads of inhabitants, were suddenly swallowed up by an earthquake, and let us consider how a man of humanity in Europe, who had no sort of connection with

that part of the world, would be affected upon receiving intelligence of this dreadful calamity. He would, I imagine, first of all, express very strongly his sorrow for the misfortune of that unhappy people, he would make many melancholy reflections upon the precariousness of human life, and the vanity of all the labors of man, which thus could be annihilated in a moment. He would too, perhaps, if he was a man of speculation, enter into many reasonings concerning the effects which this disaster might produce upon the commerce of Europe and the trade and business of the world in general—and when all this fine philosophy was over, when all these humane sentiments had once fairly expressed, he would pursue his business or his pleasure, take his repose, or his diversion with the same ease and tranquillity as if no such accident had happened. The most frivolous disaster which could happen to himself would occasion a more real disturbance. If he was to lose his little finger to-morrow, he would not sleep to night; but provided he never saw them, he will snore with the most profound security over the ruins of a hundred millions of his brethren, and the destruction of that immense multitude seems plainly an object less interesting to him, than this paltry misfortune of his own." The ingenious writer then goes on to show, how, in spite of this torpor of our passive feelings, the power of conscience, and the moral sense within us, prompts the generous upon all occasions, and the mean upon many, to sacrifice their own interests to the greater interests of others—and why this property of our nature is in many cases a wise dispensation of things—how, by always feeling the sufferings and losses of others, as if they were our own, we should have become "the universal sensitive of pain, the heir of evils, not our own."

We hear of the most tremendous and bloody battles which have been fought on the banks of the Danube—of the fall of 60,000 Austrians, between the 4th and 8th of July, and no doubt an immense havoc among the French—but most of us will set down to this day's dinner with an undisturbed appetite, and sleep as snugly on our couches, as if the din of arms had not disturbed for centuries the waves of the Danube. We shall perhaps cry out, "what a bloody battle is this! how much more sanguinary, than any which stands recorded on the blood-stained pages of history"—but our sympathy will close with our expressions. We shed no tear, we have no sigh. Our imagination is dissipated among the heaps of courage, or by the width of the Atlantic Ocean.—We seem to forget that each of these 600,000 individuals who are thus prematurely struck out of the rolls of existence, has left some one behind him who is now mourning his fall—some sweetheart, some father or mother, some distracted orphan or widow, who is thus bereft of their dearest treasure! It is not on the Danube alone, that Agony and Despair are seen and felt—for in how many towns and cottages of Austria and of France, has death exhibited those monuments of his power.

How much happier are we in this blessed country!—But though war be a great evil, it is not the worst of evils! For what are submission and dishonor!

It would be a curious and useful office, for some political arithmetician to sum up the number of men, who have perished within the last twenty years. The wars which have desolated the continent of Europe, the thunders which have swept the surface of the seas, have been fatal beyond example. The aggregate of the slain, if it could be faithfully collected, would astonish and astound the stoutest heart. More have been destroyed, than would be sufficient to people a flourishing empire—and though the invention of gun-powder has no doubt contributed to reduce the proportionate destruction of war, by throwing armies farther from each other, and facilitating the means of retreat—though our present battles, in proportion to the number of combatants, are evidently less murderous, than they were in ancient times, when armies fought principally with the sword, cominus, hand-to-hand—yet it may be safely laid down as an unerring proposition, "that during the last twenty years more human lives have been lost, than during any other period of equal duration."

If those events were traced to their proper causes, they would be found principally owing to the coalitions of the continent and the mad policy of England.—These have compelled France to take up arms in her own defence—to dissipate and to subdue the elements of all future and similar combinations. The necessity, conspiring with the increasing ambition of Napoleon, has led to those destructive transactions, which have blood-stained the history of modern Europe. These coalitions, heretofore, are, for the present, at an end. The power of France will rise triumphant on the continent. The British King has principally made Bonaparte as great as he is. The gold, the intrigue, and the corruption of his ministers, will scarcely hereafter find the materials of a new confederacy. The fate of the western part of the continent is sealed—Germany will soon be subdued, but she will be emancipated from wars, and restored to the tranquility of despotism—and in a short time Europe will not for several years, behold a repetition of the carnage of the last 20 years, unless Russia should be inspired by jealousy, or ambition to dispute the empire of the continent; or unless Napoleon should seek the ashes of his forefathers, and like Alexander the Great, bequeath new contests, and carnage to his survivors.

The Turkish crescent links on the horizon of Europe—the Hellespont will no longer be accessible to the commerce of England, or any power that submits to her ty-

ranny. Spain, Portugal, Sicily, Malta fall; and that alliance which would have been laughed at as ludicrous, 20 years ago, has taken place—an alliance offensive and defensive between Great Britain and the Algerines and Tunisians. Before this universal revolution closes, we should not be surprised to see the eagles of Napoleon on the shores of Barbary, rooting out those nests of piracy. There are other more trying and serious events which regard other portions of Europe, which we do not touch now, because we mean to give them a more enlarged discussion on another day. Aurora.

The New York Mercantile Advertiser of Saturday morning says, "by the schr. Fairy, Capt. Henry, from Malta, we learn that the English expedition, fitted out against Naples, after having landed some troops on an island of that bay, and finding they were not likely to be successful, had given up the enterprise, and a part of the fleet had returned to Malta."

NEW-YORK, Sept. 22.
HAMIT CARAMALLA, the ex-bashaw of Tripoli, has been formerly installed Dey of Derne, and has taken possession of his government. Through the influence of Dr. Davis, agent of the United States, that province was ceded to him and its revenue (12,000 sequins) confirmed to him and his heir forever.

We understand, (says the National Intelligencer) that a revolution has recently taken place at Algiers, by which the reigning Dey, (originally a Mahometan priest) was deposed & put to death. He was succeeded by one of the favourites of the soldiery, who was placed by the military at the head of the Regency without the occurrence of any sanguinary event, except the strangling of his predecessor. This revolution occurred about the 4th day of March last. The present Dey is represented as a man of considerable abilities for the station, and the unfortunate Iman, whose place he occupies, as having been an imbecile ruler.

PARIS, July 14.

Letters from Genoa and Marseilles mention that the Regency of Algiers, at the instigation of the English, demanded of M. Dubois Tainville, Consul-General of France, payment of an annual tribute—and, upon his refusal, ordered him to be arrested.—A provisional embargo has been in consequence laid on all Algerine ships and property in the ports of France.

The Lexington Jockey Club Races commence on Thursday next, and continue the two succeeding days. We understand several fine horses have entered, and much sport is anticipated by the votaries of the turf.

INFORMATION WANTED.

SOME of the adventurers in the *Scio* Bank Lottery, residing in Lexington, would be glad to know when the second class is to be drawn, or are those who have drawn 3 dollar prizes to loose their money?
Twenty \$3 Prizes.

Correspondents and advertising customers, unavoidably neglected to-day, will be attended to in the next.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at public auction on Tuesday the 24th inst. at the house of Joseph Case deceased, near Hall's tavern, all his Personal Property, consisting of a Carriage and two Match Horses, a Wagon, some well bred Mare, twelve or fifteen Milch Cows, and two Match and articles too tedious to insert. Twelve months credit will be given, provided the purchaser give bond with approved security.

Sale to commence at ten o'clock, A. M. where due attendance will be paid by
DELLAH CASE, Adm'r.
GEORGE CASE, }
Bourbon county, Oct. 5, 1809. 2*

Taken up by Peter Gatewood, living on Gane run, Scott county, one Black Mare, shod before about thirteen or fourteen years old, about fifteen hands one inch high, branded on the near shoulder and buttock thus C, several small saddle spots on her back; appraised to fifty dollars.
John Thompson.

June 13th, 1809.
TAKEN UP by Prissiller Raindels, living on Slate Creek, near Myers' mill, in Montgomery county, a bay Mare, 14 hands one inch high, her left hind foot white, has a small star in her forehead branded on the near shoulder thus K, eight years old, appraised to \$25.
Joseph Hensley.

July 25th, 1809.
Clarke Circuit, Set.—September Term, 1809.
Jane Ritchies, Ex'ors. Compls. against William Trimble's heirs, def'ts.

IN CHANCERY.—The defendants, Robert Evans and wife, not having entered their appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—on the motion of the complainants, by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the third day of our next March term, and answer the complainant's bill.—That a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for eight weeks, successively.
A copy test,
JAMES ANDERSON, n. c. c. c.

THE SUBSCRIBER
Having disposed of his farm seven miles east of Lexington, will sell at public sale at that place on Saturday 28th October, 1809, all his stock of Horses on 12 month's credit, bond and approved security: the stock are of the best in this state. Speculators, Spread Eagle, Royalist and Dragon colts. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock.
Jos. Roswell.

10th Oct'r. 1809.
TAKEN UP by David Caffell, on Manchester branch, waters of South Elkhorn, a brown STUD HORSE COLT, supposed to be one year old last spring, about 12 hands high, heavy mane and tail, no brand perceivable—appraised by Richard Gray and Melchor Hoover to nine dollars before me,
JOHN PARKER, J. P.

August 1st, 1809.
TAKEN UP by William Peddicord, living near the mouth of Boon's creek, Clarke county, a Sorrel Horse, four years old, blaze face, small lump on the under part of his neck, between thirteen and fourteen hands high, natural trotter, no brand perceivable, appraised to 30 dollars before me; this 4th of June, 1809.
WILLIAM M'MILLAN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The green little Shamrock of Ireland.

The following beautiful verses were written by the celebrated Comedian *Cherry*, and set to music by the famous *Shield*. It has received no small share of applause from the public since its introduction by *Webster's Sans Souci* in Philadelphia, by that inimitable and exquisite songster.

There's a dear little plant that grows in our isle,
'Twas St. Patrick himself sure that set it,
And the sun on his labor with pleasure did smile,
And with dew from his eyes often we'd see it,
It thrives through the bog, through the brake,
Through the mireland,
And he calls it the dear little Shamrock of Ireland,
The sweet little Shamrock, the dear little Shamrock,
The sweet little, green little, Shamrock of Ireland.

This dear little plant still grows in our land,
Fresh and fair as the daughters of Erin,
Whose smiles can bewitch, whose eyes can command,
In each climate that each shall appear in,
And shine through the bog, through the brake,
Through the mireland,
Just like their own dear little Shamrock of Ireland,
The sweet little Shamrock, &c.

This dear little plant that springs from our soil,
When its three little leaves are extended,
Denotes *an one stalk, we together should toil,
And ourselves by ourselves be befriended.*
And still through the bog, thro' the brake,
Through the mireland,
From one root should branch like the Shamrock of Ireland,
The sweet little Shamrock, &c.

The dear little plant that shoots from our earth
Let the hard hand of industry nourish,
And love in each heart find its own warm birth,
While peace, joy, and plenty shall flourish,
And bloom through the bog, thro' the brake,
Through the mireland,
Just like our own, your dear little Shamrock of Ireland,
Your own little Shamrock, your dear little Shamrock,
Oh, blessings attend on the sweet little green little Shamrock of Ireland.

ELEGANT EXTRACT.

From an oration delivered at New York, by John I. Irvine, before the Tammany and other societies on the 4th of July.

"*Erin!* Gem of the Ocean. *Erin!* The land of beauty, of bravery, and enthusiasm! Where an *Orry*, a *Fingerald* perished on the threshold of liberty; where a *Tone* once waved the beaming sword of patriotism like a hero around his orow. Where an *Emmett* stood forth dauntless in virtue, who made a *Felix* to tremble in the very seat of arbitrary power; who dashed brute violence in the bow of its triumphs, who descended into the tomb like a flame, and whose genius shed a blaze of glory round the horrors of his grave. Oh sages! Oh mighty men of battle! Have ye then fallen in vain? Have your groans been wasted in the wind, has your blood sunk forgotten in the earth? No, no! *Ireland* has numbered your groans; *Ireland* has recorded your actions; *Ireland* has received your blood upon her bosom; it shall nourish a future race of heroes, brave as their fathers, but more successful.
"Like stars of the battle ye set,
But enough of your glory remains on each sword
To light them to victory yet."
"The harp of *Erin* shall again be struck to the song of liberty; her tears of sorrow shall be exchanged for smiles of gladness, and her green hills shall echo with the shout of emancipated man."

PEDESTRIAN FEAT.

Mr. Howe, who started at four o'clock on Wednesday se'night to go to Exeter from London, and returning six days, being 146 miles, at the rate of 58 miles a day, arrived near Andover (46 miles) at nine o'clock at night; his longest stoppage had been half an hour at Basingstoke. On the following day he walked 79 miles, and on the third he dined at Exeter, stopped there three hours and returned to Honiton to sleep 16 miles towards London. On the 4th day he reached within nine miles of Salisbury, and slept at a public house near Basingstoke on the fifth night; and he did the other 49 miles comfortably by six o'clock in the evening on the sixth day. The match was for 200 guineas, and Mr. Howe stood half the stake.

FOOT RACE.

A match of a mile, for 1000 guineas took place near Hampton, between capt. Anning (who went 280 yards in the park, a short time since, with wonderful speed) and a man from Exton by the name of Forbes. The captain ran his adversary the mile for 20 guineas with a by-bet that he did the distance within five miles. He won both bets, he having beat his adversary 200 yards, and completed the mile in four minutes and fifty seconds.

CAPTAIN BARCLAY.

This gentleman yesterday completed his arduous pedestrian undertaking, to walk a thousand miles in a thousand successive hours, at the rate of a mile in each, and every hour. He had on it 4 o'clock, p. m. to finish his task, but he performed his last mile in the quarter of an hour after three, with perfect ease and great spirit, amidst an immense concourse of spectators.
Captain Barclay had 16,000*l.* depending upon this undertaking. The aggregate of the bets is supposed to amount to 100,000*l.*
London Print, July 12.

Take Notice.

THAT I hereby forward any person from trading for or taking an assignment on a BOND executed to Wm. Winn, of Fayette county, for two hundred and ninety-five dollars; twenty-nine cents, payable the 16th of May, 1810—as I have been defrauded and am determined not to pay it unless compelled.
MORDECAI GIST.
(31st)
Sept 26, 1809.

IN THE PRESS.

And will be published in a few days,
THE KENTUCKY ALMANAC
FOR THE YEAR 1810

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Lexington, on the 30th Sept. 1809; which, if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A
Arthur, John 3
Afbury, Rev. Francis
Anderfon, Catharine
Allen, Eliza
Allnutt, William
Alexander, John
B
Brady, Jorjah
Boltion, John
Bell, Laurellott G. 2
Barry, Dr. John
Biddle, John
Beines, A.
Bowman, William
Brite, Henry
Euricell, Sophia
Bryan, Susan
Bianton, Will, W.
Bofic, John
Buckhannon, Joseph
Belt, Lee
Binning, James
Barry & Garrett
Bowyer, John G.
Barkley, John
Baxter, Will.
Badger, Joshua
Biggs, Will.
Baley, Thos. M.
Brown, Wilfon
Barry, William
Barnes, Brindley
Bush, Charles
Barkwell, Joel
Byington, Samuel
C
Craig, Elijah W.
Cotton, William 2
Cheany, Leonard
Crymes, Keziah
Caughy, John
Colquhoun James
Cay Anthony
Clarke John
Crosby Samuel
Cartharpen Robert
Cooper Daniel
Chain, Robert
Collins Patty
Cluff Reuben
Clothers Samuel 2
Crump John
Collins John
Carey Ludwell
Collins William
Carter Job
Chin Chichester
Carty John
Calfwell Abraham
Clark James
Crook Rev. Leroy
Crockett Joseph. 2
D
Davis Joseph H.
Dallam Will. S.
Davis Nathaniel
Davis Humphrey B.
Dunn James
Donniakay James
Drain Anthony
Douglas James
Dickerlon Thomas
Dufour Daniel
Devanport Eliza
Dearbon Sam. H.
Duvall Zacheriah
Dowdall Burkett
E
Edmilton Alexr. M.
Erskridge William K.
Eunifs John
Earvin John
F
Fullam Patty
Frailey David 2
Ferris Moses M.
Frank John & Peter
Florance William
Ford Jacob
Foreft Peggy
Graydon Robert H. 3
Gray George
Grayson Letitia P.
Graves James
Garrard Andrew
Gayle Robert D.
Graham Moses
Garner John
Grimes Benjamin
Grimes John A.
Gregory Peter
H
Halfstead & Meglone
Higenbottom Ann
Hill John B.
Hutchings Thomas
Harrison Thomas 2
Harris Walter
Headington Abel
Higgee John
Herdon Charles
Hodkins James
Hunt George
Hautin John
Hunter George H.
Hufford George
Hays, James or Peter
H. Storm 2
Hoge, William
Holden, Richard
Hawkins, Moses
Hughes, John
Hall, Susan
Hironemus, Henry
Hoot, Thomas B.
Hoggett, James
I
Jacobs, Joshua
Jones, Eliza
Johnfon, John
Irwin, Alexr.
Jamefon, John
K
Kerr, Robert
Kirk, Robert
Kolence, Patty
Kendall, Rawleigh
Kennan, Mary B.
L
Leach, James
Lockwood, Mrs. 2
Lacy, Wat.
Lay, Stephen
Lane, John
Leonard, John
Lacy, Elijah or Geo.
Goodloe
Lewis, Samuel
M
Morar, Edward B.
JOHN JORDAN, Jr. P. M.

Richard Marsh & Son,

MACHINE MAKERS, ORIGINALLY FROM GREAT BRITAIN,
CARRY on their business, at the corner of Spring and Main streets Lexington—where they will furnish at short notice, the most modern and improved MACHINES for Carding and Spinning Wool, Cotton, Hemp, Flax, and Tow,—that may be worked by water, by horses or by hand; at such reduced prices, that it will be no longer the interest of any one to import articles of this kind.
The samples of machines that they have executed in this state evidence that they are masters of their profession; and they flatter themselves that their work will bear a comparison with the manufacture of Manchester.
They wish to take two or three apprentices to the business—and will give generous wages to a Journeyman Blacksmith.
if Lexington, August 15, 1809.

2 Valuable Negroes for Sale.
I WILL sell Nine Negroes—an excellent house carpenter and joiner, his wife and seven children.—Four of their children are boys; two nearly grown, a third large enough to plough; the fourth a boy of four years old. Two of the girls are servicable, the third a child of eighteen months old.—My price may be known, and negroes seen by application to
Saml. H. Woodson,
Jessamine county, 8th May, 1809.

2 conformity to a decree of the Clarke circuit court at their June term, 1809, in a suit wherein Matthew Anderson is complainant, and Samuel Gardner, defendant—we will, as commissioners, named in said decree, sell, on the second Saturday in December next, at three months credit,
One House and Lot in Winchester, known in the plan of said town by No. 86. The sale to be on the premises, where we will attend.
James Sympton,
Wm. N. Lane,
Peter Flanigan.
August 28 h, 1809.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,

CLARKE Circuit, Set.

2 John Roberts, complainant

John Wilson, &c. defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

The defendant George Eastman not having entered his appearance herein, agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth.—On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next September term, and answer the complainant's bill; that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for eight weeks successively.

(A copy.) Teste,
James Anderson, d. c. c. c.

FOR SALE.

ONE hundred and two acres of land, lying about three miles from Lexington and one half mile from the Limestone road. It has two never failing springs of excellent water, well timbered, mixed with locust, about sixteen acres cleared, with a good cabin and other small buildings. I will sell it low for cash in hand; or I will give a short credit on a part of the purchase money. Any person wishing to purchase can call on Capt. Achilles Tandy, who will show the land.—And for further particulars, apply to
Thomas Hughes,
Paris, Bourbon, June 20th, 1809.

PAINTING, GLAZING,

2 PAPER HANGING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Lexington, that he purposes carrying on the above business in all its various branches, on the lowest terms it ever has been done in the western country. He flatters himself from his experience for some years, and his strict attention to business to merit the patronage of a generous public. His shop is kept on Main street, opposite to Mr. Reed's chair making shop. All orders from the country will cheerfully be attended to, by the public's most obedient servant.
Geo. Rub.
August 24th, 1809.

Disolution of partnership.

The co-partnership of *William & Dodge* is, by mutual consent, dissolved. All those indebted to the firm are requested to call and settle their accounts with David Williamson, and all those to whom the firm are indebted are requested to call on him for settlement.
David Williamson.
David Dodge.
Sep. 9.

Disolution of Partnership.

THE partnership of *Duff & Shedd* was dissolved by mutual consent on the ninth instant. The business of *Brewing & Baking* will be continued by John Shedd, who keeps a house of entertainment in the house formerly occupied by Mr. George A. Webber, at the corner of Cross and Water streets.
John Shedd,
Anthony Duff.
Lexington, Sept. 16, 1809.

Committed to the Jail of Jessamine

county on the 6th inst. one NEGRO MAN, who calls himself Ben, and says he is the property of Richard Evertson, late of Virginia. He was on his way to Orleans with his master when he left him. Ben is very black, thin visage, about twenty-two years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, he is very sensible and talkative; he had on a shirt and overalls of home-spun linen, and has with him a drab great coat lined with yellow flannel.
J. M. Kinney, D.
For J. M. MARTIN, sh'ff J. c.
Sept. 11th, 1809.

Score county, Ga.—Taken up by Joseph Pogue, living near Shannon's mill, a Bay Mare, about four years old, fair and fine, branded on the near shoulder with W. near hind foot white, about fourteen and a half hands high, appraised to thirty dollars and fifty cents. Given under my hand this twentieth day of May, 1809.
David Thomas, j. p.

Taken up by Thomas Haydon, living in Jessamine county, near Mount Pleasant meeting house, one bay mare, fifteen hands high, about twelve or thirteen years old, a small white star in her left hind foot, branded on the near shoulder with W or W R, long mane and tail; appraised to thirty dollars, this 24th day of April, 1809.
3rd Manoah Singleton.

James Berthoud and Son,

Commission merchants at Shippingport,

Falls of Ohio;

HAVE the honour of informing the public that they have received from New Orleans, a large assortment of GROCERIES, which they will dispose of by wholesale at the following prices for cash, viz.

Brown Sugar at quality 17 cts per pound

do. 2d do. 15 do.

do. 3d do. 12 1-2 do.

Loaf Sugar 31 1-2 do.

Coffee 35 do.

Logwood 8 do.

Mackrels 25 dolls. per barrel.

Shippingport, August 8, 1809.

For Sale.

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, situated on the waters of Green river, in Green county, containing 666 2-3 acres. Negroes or Cotton will be taken in part or whole payment.

The subscribers have also for sale, 6000 lbs. Coffee, first quality—10 barrels Muscovado and Havannah Sugars of an excellent quality—6 barrels Tanners Oil—1 hoghead 4th proof Jamaica Rum—1 pipe Cogniac Brandy—1000 gallons old Whiskey; all of which will be sold low for cash or approved notes at 30 and 60 days.

Also Trunks of every size and description, with any kind of Covering; Carpenter's and Joiner's tools, viz. Sash Plains double and single, with prickles and templates, Grooving Plains with and without arms, different sizes, complete sets of Bench Plains, single and double ironed, Hallows and Rounds, Moulding Plains of every description, Braces and Bits, &c. &c.

Halstead & Meglone.

Opposite the Market House Lexington, K.

THE subscribers inform all those indebted to them, that they will receive the following articles in payment, viz. Country sugar at 9d. per pound, Tobacco at 9s per hundred, Whiskey at 1s 6d per gallon, country Linen at the usual prices. Any person availing themselves of the late flag nation act, passed by the legislature of this state, can expect no further indulgence than the law will protect them in.

N. B. 50 hogheads prime Tobacco wanted for home manufacture.

FANCY CHAIRS.

WILLIAM CHALLEN respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced the FANCY CHAIR making business, in the house lately occupied by Mr. William Huston, on Main street, three doors below Main-Cross street, where he will carry on the above business with neatness and taste;—he flatters himself that from the long experience that he has had both in London and New York, that his work will please those whom they call on him. He has on hand and makes Black and Gold—White & do.—Brown and do.—Green and do.—Coquelico and do.—Bamboo &c. likewise Sees to match any of the above descriptions, all of which will be made in the neatest fashions and highly varnished which can be packed to send to any part of the state, without injuring. He likewise makes Windsor Chairs—orders will be thankfully received and attended to with punctuality and dispatch, and his prices made reasonable.
May 8th, 1809.

N. B. Chairs Repaired and Painted, and all kinds of Ornamental Painting and Gilding executed with neatness.

BLANK BOOKS.

2 WITH IRON SPRING BACKS, &c.

THE subscriber intends to continue to carry on the BOOK BINDING and STATIONERY in all its various branches, at his dwelling house, opposite the Kentucky Insurance office, on Main street. His customers may depend upon having their work done in the neatest and best manner. He will constantly keep on hand, an assortment of Record Books, Day Books, Journals, Ledgers and all other kinds of Blank Books. Clerks and merchants can be supplied with BLANK BOOKS, made of the very best imported paper and materials, on the lowest terms. Books bound to any pattern.
William Esser.

Lexington, Dec. 11th, 1808.

Merchants and others who buy to sell again can be supplied wholesale with all kinds of the best WRITING PAPER, and BLANK BOOKS, on very liberal terms. Orders from any part of the western country, will be gratefully received and punctually executed.

Miss Sarah Comstock,

Philoees, from Providence, Rhode Island,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that she makes gentlemen's apparel of all kinds, and ladies' dresses. All those who may think proper to favor her with their custom, may find her at the house of Lyndon Comstock, Limestone street.
August 3, 1809.

JUST PUBLISHED,

and for sale at the Book-Store of

JOHNSON & WARNER,

corner of Main and Mill Streets, Lexington—

Observations on the utility and administration of purgative medicine in several diseases, by James Hamilton, M. D.

The Life and Essays of the late Dr. Franklin, price 75 cents.

They have also just received—

An Essay on the Divine authority of the New Testament, by David Bogue, price 1 dollar.

Means of preserving health and preventing diseases, founded principally on an attention to air and climate, drink, food, sleep, exercise, clothing, passion of the mind, and retentions and exertions, with an appendix containing observations on bathing, cleanliness and ventilation, and medicine electricity, and on the abuse of medicine. Recommendations by several respectable physicians of New-York.

Geographical, Statistical and Political amusement; by which may be obtained a general and particular knowledge of the United States—in a series of interesting games, on a map designed for the purpose. This work is designed as an easy mean of uniting instruction with pleasure, and of obtaining in an agreeable manner, a familiar acquaintance with the form of the United States, and of each State and Territory, the relative positions, and their importance as respects the time of settlement, extent of territory, population, exports, and number of Senators and Representatives they are entitled to in the Congress of the Union; their islands, lakes, bays, rivers, cities, towns, villages, and most striking natural curiosities; the latitude, longitude, and population of the principal towns; notices of their history and improvements, &c. &c. By arranging the whole into a series of interesting games, it is intended to induce the youthful unimpaired mind to an acquaintance with species of information highly useful, but which can be acquired no other way, without careful and assiduous application. \$2 50

A peep into the sports of youth, ornamented with fifty-five copperplate engravings. 19 cents.

Fables, moral and interesting, adapted for the use of children, by Abm Baldwin; ornamented with a large number of handsome cuts. 37 1-2 cents.

Commentaries on the laws of England, by Sir W. Blackstone, with the last corrections, notes, and additions, by Edward Christian, Esq. 4 vol.

A treatise on Martial Law, and Court Martial, as practised in the United States of America; published by order of the Military Philosophical society, by A. Macombe, Esq. \$3 75.

Notice.

THE partnership of *Fisbel & Gallatin*, copper and tin smiths, is by mutual consent this day dissolved; all persons indebted to the partnership, are requested to make payment, and those to whom the firm is indebted will please to furnish their accounts.
Michael Fisbel,
Abraham Gallatin.
22d July, 1809.

The business in future will be carried on by the subscriber, who has on hand a variety of *Stills* of different sizes, *Hatters, Kettles, Boilers, Copper Tea Kettles, &c. &c.* and *Tin Ware*, by wholesale and retail.
Michael Fisbel.

Tin Ware or Merchandise given for old Copper, Brass and Pewter.

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS

For Sale at this Office.

REMOVAL.

E. WARFIELD has removed his Apothecary's Shop to a house in the range of new brick buildings fronting the south-east side of the court house, second door above the corner house lately occupied by Mr. John Jordan. He has now on hand a large quantity of *GENUINE MEDICINE*, which he will sell cheap. Practitioners of Medicine can be supplied on terms more advantageous than they could at any of the shops in the Eastern states.

Surgeons' Instruments of all kinds, and a complete assortment of Patent Medicines.
Lexington, Sept. 19, 1808.

Richard Barry.

Boot and Shoe-Maker, at the Sign of the

MAMMOTH SHOE.

NEAR to Wilfon's Inn, hereby informs the public, that he has just received by Mr. Jeremiah Neave, from Philadelphia, an assortment of Caliskins, and Boot Legs, of the best quality; that he has in his employ good Workmen, and that his customers may be supplied with Boots and Shoes equal in beauty, neatness and durability, with any in America, at the shortest notice and at moderate prices.
Lexington, 14th Dec. 1808.

Stayed from the subscriber, living

in Georgetown, about the last of April, a pair of

twins steers, three years old, brindle and white, their

horns turn inwards toward the points; there is very

little difference to be observed between them except

one is a darker brindle than the other. Any person

giving information of said steers, so that I get them

again, shall be generously rewarded, and all

reasonable charges paid by
Saml. Shepard.

Georgetown, 19th July, 1809.

MR. PILES

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Lex-

ington and its vicinity, that he will commence the

second quarter of his dancing school, at the house of

Capt. Postdewait, on Friday next, provided a

sufficient number of subscribers are obtained.—

The quarter will consist of twenty-six days; and

the terms Ten Dollars, to be paid at the expiration.

The school will be held on every Friday and Saturday.

From the patronage which Mr. P. has received, and the general satisfaction given, he has no doubt but a sufficient number will be obtained prior to the day above mentioned.

Mr. PILES will also give private lessons in Music on the Piano Forte, Violin and Guitar.
Lexington, September 2, 1809.

MILLER'S INN.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of returning

his most grateful acknowledgments to his friends

and the public generally, for their liberal patronage.

He has made several improvements to his

former buildings, which render them as large and

comfortable as any in the state. He has on hand

a good assortment of liquor, and will at all times

use every exertion to furnish his house and stable

with every thing necessary to the prompt and agreeable

accommodation of those who may think proper to call on him. By punctual and personal

attention to every department of his business, he

hopes to merit a continuance of public patronage.
6m Robert Miller.

Richmond, Kentucky, August 13 h, 1809.

NEW GOODS.

DAVID WILLIAMSON has in addition to his

former assortment just received from Philadelphia,

a general assortment of good and fashionable

Mechandize,
suitable for the present and approaching seasons.
They will be sold unusually low.
Lexington, Sept. 1, 1809.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the late John Peak, deceased of

Scott county, in his last will and testament, left

or gave and bequeathed unto his daughters Con-

stanty Anderson, Mary Scott, Jane Sanders, Ellen

Cullen, Molly Mulberry and Rachel Drake, 70

acres of land, lying on the Ohio, in Gallatin county,

which he purchased of Cave Johnson, and 200

acres of land, lying on the south side of the Ken-

tucky, on the waters of Paint Lick, in the county

of Garrard, which was to be sold and the money a-

rising to be given to the legatees, agreeably to the

requisitions of said will. Now we, Presley Peak